

indices of maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity, relating to births outside health facilities, hierarchy are included in the first five root causes of these pathologies.

Results: In the study, we examined cases of unexpected births in Clinical Municipal Hospital Nr.1, during the period 2011-2013 (in 2011 were 8300 births, of which 22 unexpected births (0,27 %); in 2012 – 8400 births, of which 35 unexpected births (0,42 %) and in 2013 - 8450 births, 36 unexpected births (0,43 %)) analyzing the causes, major complications, ongoing process and subsequent health of mother and child.

Conclusions: (1) Unplanned births phenomenon remains an actual topic of discussion and research since the incidence of the phenomenon is slowly growing and there are no large studies in this chapter. (2) Poor socio-economic conditions and ineffective health education of the population remain the main causes of this phenomenon. (3) Rates of complications and consequences for mother and child certainly remain frequent (p 0.0001 - 0.03) among unexpected births compared with normal births occurring in maternity. (4) At the moment there are no clear criteria of approach for the physician arrived unexpected in the room where the unplanned birth occurs. (5) Considering the risk for mother and baby, unplanned birth represents a real danger to maternal and child health, tending to rise steadily maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality rate.

Keywords: Unexpected birth, maternal mortality, fetal mortality

85. ETIOLOGY AND OUTCOME OF PEDIATRIC BURNS

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Introduction: Burn injury in children continues to be a major epidemiologic problem around the globe. Nearly a fourth of all burn injuries occur in children under the age of 16, of whom the majority are under the age of five. Most burn injuries are minor and do not necessitate hospital admission.

Materials and Methods: In a retrospective and prospective study of 156 patients aged 0-18 years with thermal burns, grade I, II, IIIAB and IV hospitalized for burns over two years period (2012-2013) patients characteristics, circumstances of burn injury and prevalence of established predisposing factors were determined, in burn department of the Institute of Mother and Child and the Intensive Care Unit in Chisinau.

Results: High frequency of thermal burns injuries in children in the age group 1-5 years due to the high physical activity with relatively poor motor coordination (66.93%). Boys (59.5%) may have a high prevalence of burn accidents in comparison with girls (40.5%). Because boys more an active and troublemaker than girls. 59%percent of the children's injuries were scalds, with 71 percent of those caused by hot liquids and 29 percent caused by hot food. In 84,74% of burn injuries in children were hospitalized. According to the data 45.5% of the patients their admission are in the first 6 hours after exposure to burn injury and so about 20.51% of the patient arrive after 72 hours. Most of the patients were hospitalized with mild injuries (40.47%) and that due to early hospitalization of the patient.

Conclusions: Research found that the frequency burns in children up to 18 years is on rise in recent years. The predominant etiologic factor structure are scald injury (58.99%) and superficial burns predominate among clinical forms (51.04%).

Keywords: thermal burns, children, surgical outcomes

86. PARTICULARITIES OF SURGICAL TREATMENT IN SENILE CATARACT

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Background: The number of persons with senile cataract is continuously increasing, that's why, actually, surgery techniques have become less invasive, more appealing to patients, lower risk, and efficacious in treatment. Phacoemulsification (Phaco) and extracapsular cataract extraction (EEC) are basic methods in cataract surgery, and are used widely worldwide.